The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

# AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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Adversity is the first path to truth.—Bacon.

WHOLE NO. 1014. WILLIAM GREEN, President WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1930 FRANK MORRISON, Secretary VOL. 20, NO. 27.

## AFL To Aid Exploited Workers; Sugar Beet Barons Are Merciless

Atlantic City, N. J., Sept. 13.—President Green was directed by the A. F. of L. Executive Council to investigate the possibility of organizing sugar beet workers in several Western States.

Repeated efforts have been made by the A. F. of L. to organize these workers who are among the worst exploited in the country. The seasonal nature of this industry and constant migration of workers has made the task of organization difficult. These workers include many Mexicans and their families. The smallest children are forced to labor.

"Reports by A. F. of L. organizers reveal an unbelievable condition in the western sugar beet fields," said Mr. Green. "These reports show that in thousands of families where there are five, six or seven children, the average income for the entire family is about $600 annually.

"The workers live largely in one or two-room adobe houses with primitive sanitary facilities. There is an appallingly high death rate among young children.

"The Colorado State Agricultural College found that in one group of 292 families there were on an average 5.12 persons per room. Out of 286 families, they found that 187 had lost 443 children through death.

"There is little regard for compulsory school laws in these sugar beet areas. Children average 9.4 hours per day, but thinning and weeding keeps them at their tasks from 10 to 16 hours a day in the extreme heat of the summer and the rainy days of the fall.

"Filipinos are being imported into the sugar beet fields to prevent union organization. If this continues there is danger of race riots, such as they had in California."

President Green said he can understand why radicalism is spreading among these workers. "They will turn a willing ear to any one who holds out some hope for them," said the unionist.

## Federal "Facts-and-Figures" Head Opposes State Out-of-Work Dole

Washington, Sept. 13.—Unemployment insurance alleviates immediate suffering, but it is not a fundamental remedy, said Ethelbert Stewart, United States Commissioner of Labor Statistics, in an oral statement.

The veteran statistician said unemployment insurance in England and Northern Ireland during 1928 amounted to $206,214,215. "This," he said, "would have gone a long way toward stabilizing employment and toward tunneling the English Channel to France and toward housing the unhoused. Of the contributions to this fund, $79,588,000 came from employers (based upon pay roll), $70,225,400 from employes (deducted from wages) and $59,901,000 from the government (general taxes).

"Nineteen countries of the world have unemployment insurance, which amounts to a dole," said Mr. Stewart. "About 45,000,000 workers are insured, and when idle they receive benefits in specified amounts and over specified periods of involuntary unemployment. In no country is the system really satisfactory; in no country does it solve any problem except that of immediate starvation or suffering among the unemployed. It gives work to nobody except the clerical force needed in its own administrative machinery. It is clumsy, expensive and ineffective."

The commissioner rejected the claim that the system reeks with abuses. He denied that the plan is abused, but bases his opposition on fundamental reasons.

"In some cases," said Mr. Stewart, "it has been found that a man out of work has received more money from various benefits than he would ordinarily draw as salary, but such cases are not general.

"It might be well for the United States to adopt an employment, not an unemployment, insurance, as it is evident that before long we shall have need of something to combat the problem.

"The dole has been greatly exaggerated by its opponents and praised too much by its defenders. It will not be tolerated in this country, directly, for years to come, if ever. Indirectly we are doing it now. But such remedies do not insure against a renewed attack."

## PROPHETS CONFUSED BY MASS PRODUCTION

Akron, Ohio, Sept. 13.—"Experts, a year ago, were telling us that labor-saving machinery, mass production and an enlarged consumer demand were going to revolutionize the world and lift every one to a better state," says the Akron Beacon Journal.

"The soothsayers, prophets and planners are now not so sure," says this paper. "Even the master minds are perplexed and will need all their ingenuity to restore to the nation the safe and sane prosperity that was lost when it was pursuaded to go upon the ride of overproduction, super efficiency, giant mergers and labor-saving energies.

**"In striving to enlarge or monopolize the so-called foreign market, which is in relation to 10 per cent to the total, the welfare of the 90 per cent home market has been neglected.**

"More than ten billions of American capital has been invested in plants outside of the United States to forward the reach for a mythical foreign market. If these billions had been invested in factories and employment opportunities at home they would now be returning in a steady stream of profit to their owners and with the better return of assured jobs to the millions who need them."

## 30 TEXTILE UNIONS ORGANIZED IN SOUTH

New York, Sept. 13.—Thirty locals of the United Textile Workers have been organized in the South since the opening of the Southern organizing campaign.

This report was made to the union's convention in this city by Vice President Francis J. Gorman, who is a member of the A. F. of L. Southern organizing committee.

The convention declared for a shorter work week, equalization of wages and joint stabilization of employers and employed that production costs may be reduced.

The convention protested again jail sentences of Organizer Albert Hoffman and three other members in North Carolina that were upheld by the Supreme Court of that State.

"We believe the time is coming when a sense of justice will prevail in North Carolina," said Thomas F. McMahon, president of the union. "We will continue our organizing campaign work in that State, regardless of those in official position," said the unionist.

### HATTERS JAILED

Trenton, N. J., Sept. 13.—Four striking hatters were sentenced to 30 days in jail for violating an injunction secured by a hat concern at Nutley. The unionists were released on $300 bail pending an appeal.

### DIPLOMATS GET FREE RENT

Washington, Sept. 13.—The Secretary of State has made sweeping wage increases, in the form of free rent, light and fuel, to hundreds of American diplomats and consuls throughout the world.

### NO JOBS FOR MIDDLE AGED

New York, Sept. 13.—There is no demand for jobless workers over 45 years of age, reports the manager of this city's free employment agency.

## TOBACCO PRICES SAG; GROWERS BLAME TRUST

Raleigh, N. C., Sept. 13.—Tobacco growers are panicky over low prices on the weed today, which have dropped to 7½ and 9 cents a pound. This is less than the cost of production and is a decrease of more than 25 per cent, as compared with the same period last year.

Growers blame the tobacco trust. The big cigarette companies, it is pointed out, will report record-breaking earnings this year, and are loaded in price-cutting for the raw material.

Dr. G. W. Forster, agricultural economist at North Carolina State College, declared that these low prices are not justified.

The situation is so desperate that growers and business men in Edgecombe county have agreed to a boycott on all tobacco products until they can get a fair price. Tobacco growers were urged to join the Co-Operative Association and to get a 25 per cent reduction in next year's tobacco acreage was pledged.

Attention was called to a statement by an officer of a leading tobacco manufacturing concern that 100 shares of that organization, purchased ten years ago, was today earning 64 per cent annually on that investment.

## NO WORK PROSPECTS IN LATIN AMERICA

Washington, Sept. 13.—"Fly by night" employment agencies are luring men to Latin America with tales of unlimited opportunities, says the Department of Commerce.

Work seekers are warned that agencies which promise jobs in Latin America and who collect a fee in advance are invariably fraudulent. The glamour and romance usually associated with the term "Latin America," fostered by novels of adventure, mislead many youths into believing there are golden returns in that region.

Small farmers are also lured by stories of fabulous wealth, but the department states that thousands fail where one succeeds.

### LARGE GAS WASTES

Sacramento, Calif., Sept. 13.—The terrific waste of natural resources is shown in the latest report by the State Railroad Commission.

The total production of California natural gas for the last fiscal year was 600 billion cubic feet, of which more than 279 billion cubic feet, or 46 per cent, was blown into the air and wasted.

## TWO SHIPWRECKS ARE COMPARED; UNION SEAMEN SAVE LIFE AT SEA

San Francisco, Sept. 13.—The horrors of ship wreck and the difference between unorganized and union seamen are vividly pictured by Paul Scharrenberg, editor Seamen's Journal, in comparing the collision between the Pinthis and the Fairfax, in Atlantic waters, and the sinking of the Tahiti in the Pacific Ocean.

The Fairfax owned by the Merchants' and Miners' line, was nonunion. Forty-nine lives were lost in the collision and the crew was charged with all manner of incompetency.

When the Tahiti wirelessed for help there was no vessel within hundreds of miles, but the Norwegian freighter Porphyra and the Matson liner Ventura reached the doomed ship and rescued the passengers and crew, numbering 252 persons.

"The transfer was made to the Ventura without confusion and just as though it were all the day's work," said Editor Scharrenberg. "Of course, there was a reason. The crews of the Tahiti and the Ventura are experienced seamen. The Tahiti was always manned by members of the Seamen's Union of New Zealand and the Ventura crew was shipped in its entirety from the Pacific Coast branches of the American Seamen's Union. So, instead of hearing passengers' complaints about inefficiency, etc., the newspaper reading public were treated to a variety of tales, all in full agreement, however, of the splendid seaman-like conduct of both crews.

"From the passengers' standpoint, the rescue was pronounced an epic in seamanship."

## WAGE CUTTERS MAKE FLANK MOVE

The Iron Age, a spokesman for the iron and steel industry, says "we are in for wage reductions" and that "the doctrine of the consuming power of high wages is losing ground."

This statement should be read in connection with the policy of employers who slyly reduce wages while proclaiming their belief in high wages.

The Iron Age statement is a hint to these employers and to "me-too" writers and so-called economists to drop the high-wage theory and harp on "the law of supply and demand."

This wretched philosophy for wage standards sets no limit to workers' pauperization, as is illustrated in the bituminous coal industry.

The editor does not attempt to prove that the theory of high wages is "losing ground." He seems, however, to be well aware that the high-wage theory must be abandoned before his low-wage objective can be reached.

The public do not approve wage cuts. They understand that reduced buying power prolongs business depression. If wage cutters are successful among their unorganized workers it is necessary that the public be quietly led from the high-wage theory.

This sinister feature of the Iron Age position will not pass unnoticed by trade unionists who should intensify their educational campaign on the value of high wages.

It must be remembered that Iron Age speaks for the nation's largest unorganized, low-wage, long-hour industry.

The strategy of these wage cutters is to separate the general public from labor's high wage theory and thus have a free hand in lowering standards of helpless employes.

To talk of the "law of supply and demand" in an age of monopolies, mergers, combines and labor-displacing machinery would be amusing but for its malignant purpose.

These hardened exploiters would extend the boundaries of their economic control and industrial anarchy at the price of continued depression and general hardships.

### TRADE UNION CARDS SAIL OVER SOUTH POLE

Hollywood, Calif., Sept. 13.—Two trade union cards, held by Joseph T. Rucker and Willard Van der Veer, sailed across the South Pole with the Byrd Antarctic Expedition.

The two unionists served as cinematographers on the perilous voyage. They are members of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes and Motion Picture Machine Operators.

"Joe" Rucker was presented a ring by his fellow trade unionists at a meeting of local 659 in this city, and Van der Veer was similarly honored in New York. President Canavan of the international made the presentation in the latter event.

### BUSINESS LET DOWN HALTS IMMIGRATION

**Washington, Sept. 13.—Because of the business depression, the State Department, acting under instructions of President Hoover, has ordered American consuls to be more strict in the application of the law withholding visas from immigrants who may become "public charges" after they have entered this country.**

**Visas, or certificates, signed by American consuls, are necessary for the entrance of immigrants.**

**Under the law American consuls in foreign countries are the judges as to whether an immigrant for entry into the United States may become a public charge.**

**Atlantic City, N. J., Sept. 13.—Secretary of Labor Davis, even that permitted under the quota, until the employment conditions improve, according to Wm. Green, president A. F. of L.**

## PHOTO ENGRAVERS WIN $6 WEEKLY INCREASE

Cincinnati, Sept. 13.—Photo engravers employed on local newspapers won a notable arbitration decision which raises rates $6 a week or to $60 and $63 for day and night work.

The award dates back to April 19, last year, and employers will pay the extra rates for 12 weeks because of the long negotiations.

Frederick Van Nuys, well known Indianapolis attorney, made the decision. He favored the 44-hour week in opposition to the publishers' contention for an eight-hour day and a six-day week. He also ruled that the status of foreman shall be given to one man employed on each establishment. Advanced pay in such cases had previously been agreed upon in conciliation.

The workers' part of this notable wage arbitration movement was handled by Edward J. Volz, president of International Photo Engravers' Union, who prepared and presented the case.

## SOUTHERN CLERGYMEN PLEAD LABOR CAUSE

Birmingham, Ala., Sept. 13.—"Man must be given preference over the machine," said Rev. R. H. Crossfield of First Christian Church, in a Labor Day address.

"The status of labor has changed and this should be recognized," said the clergyman. "As between the man and the machine, the man must be given the preference."

This address is indicative of the awakening of Southern clergymen to the so-called "labor problem," said Paul J. Smith, secretary of the A. F. of L. Southern organizing committee.

### HUMAN NATURE IS SAME

The tobacco trust's low-wage policy has been extended to tobacco growers who are paid 7½ and 9 cents a pound. This is less than the cost of production.

Growers in one North Carolina county, together with business men, agreed to boycott all tobacco products until a fair price is paid. They advised growers to join the Co-operative Association and declared they will work less hours next year by reducing their acreage 25 per cent.

Wage workers, under similar conditions, do likewise, but they run the risk of being enjoined for "interfering with interstate commerce."

## MACHINE IS BLAMED FOR IDLE PROBLEM

Charlotte, N. C., Sept. 13.—"Automatic machinery and mass production are major causes for our business depression," said R. R. Lawrence president North Carolina Federation of Labor, in a radio address over Station WBT.

The trade unionist said we have an untouched home market that would amount to billions of dollars annually if workers had a purchasing power.

"Wages formerly paid workers displaced by the machine have been withdrawn from circulation and have gone into frozen profits," said Mr. Lawrence.

"Industrial magnates and large operators of capital are unable to spend money accumulated so rapidly and of death resort to the appointment of commissions to distribute their vast estates, usually to art, higher education and charitable institutions. Infrequently does the wealth thus distributed return to the workers who helped in its creation.

"When wages of millions of workers are withdrawn from circulation business stagnation follows. We are suffering from just that today.

"With five million unemployed in our land, and countless other workers forced to accept wage reductions, there should be no claim of overproduction. Under consumption is our ailment."

## DUALLISTS ENJOINED; CAN'T USE U. M. W.

Benton, Ill., Sept. 13.—Judge Julius C. Kern of the Franklin county circuit court issued an injunction who organized or who are assisting the dual miners' union in this State from using the name "United Mine Workers of America."

The dualists are restrained from claiming dues or assessments payable to United Mine Workers of America or soliciting members of the regular U. M. W. on the claim or pretense that such association is the original United Mine Workers of America."

The dualists are restrained from disposing of properties belonging to the Illinois district union of the U. M. W. of A., or interfering with the officers of that organization or the carrying out of the wage agreement.

The dualists formed their association in Springfield, this State, last March, and claimed that the constitution of the U. M. W. had expired. The court enjoins the dualists from making this claim in their opposition to the regular union.

### MERGE KANSAS FARMS; MACHINES RUN NIGHTS

**New York, Sept. 13.—This statement by the Wall Street Journal indicates why small farm owners and laborers drift to industrial centers to compete with factory workers:**

**"And now it's farm consolidation. A Kansas corporation has merged hundreds of small farms over a stretch of 150 miles and local bank managers are complaining bitterly. Some big farms are answering the threat of 65-cent wheat with 65-cent production costs. Tractor plows run night and day and fleets of 'combines' (threshing machines) harvest grain as fleets of motor trucks rush it to the market."**

## RAW MATERIALS BOUGHT FOR HIGH PRICES LATER

Washington, Sept. 13.—Manufacturers are quietly investing idle funds in raw materials, according to the Department of Commerce.

These purchases of certain lines, such as crude rubber, are considered a good investment because of low prices. The extra profit will be the difference between present prices and prices when the depression passes.

## INJUNCTION PROCESS SCORED AT MEETING

Philadelphia, Sept. 13.—Several thousand citizens listened to attacks on the labor injunction at a mass meeting held at the National League Park park under the auspices of the Central Labor Union.

The speakers included Wm. Green, president A. F. of L.; Senator Copeland of New York; Thomas J. Kennedy, secretary-treasurer United Mine Workers of America, and John A. Phillips, president State Federation of Labor.

The injunction issued against striker miners by Federal District Judge Scott of Iowa was referred to by President Green as a sample of these writs that deny every constitutional right. The Scott order forbade strikers and sympathizers from even stating that a strike existed or that the company compelled its strikebreakers to sign a "yellow dog."

"We got one injunction judge in the cooler," said Senator Copeland, referring to the Senate's refusal to confirm Judge Parker. The speaker predicted the five-day week and the six-hour day unless industry reorganized itself. "There are enough jobs that we must multiply them by shortening hours," said Senator Copeland.

## STUDENTS ROUGHED IN GARMENT STRIKE

New York, Sept. 13.—A score of college students, principally from Columbia University, forwarded a tart letter to city authorities because they were "roughed" by police when picketing struck garment shops. The strike sympathizers said:

"For years students who have heard phrases about the majesty and impartiality of the law it was a revelation to picket the last three mornings in the children's dressmakers' strike. The amount of filthy abuse and manhandling that the picket line was subjected to by the police makes a mockery of any theoretical right to picket."

### OIL PROFITS IN NEW HIGH

New York, Sept. 13.—Cash dividends by companies in the Standard Oil group broke all profit records for the second three months of this year.

The dividends amounted to $68,859,106. This is an increase of $4,432,125 over the 1929 period and sets a new mark by these corporations.

## STEEL TRUST LEADS AS CEMENT PRODUCER

New York, Sept. 13.—The steel trust is not only the largest factor in the steel and iron business, but it has taken the lead in cement production by utilizing by-products.

The trust produces 40 per cent of the nation's pig iron and steel. It is also an important factor in the chemical field.

## GREEN BLAMES BLIND EMPLOYERS FOR STATE IDLE-FUND AGITATION

Atlantic City, N. J., Sept. 13.—"Work, not charity, is the remedy for unemployment," declared Wm. Green, president A. F. of L., at the quarterly meeting of the A. F. of L. Executive Council. Employers' refusal to face unemployment conditions is responsible for "dole" agitation, he said.

The trade union executive rejects the theory that forced unemployment insurance be substituted for systems that will keep workers employed. The shorter work day and work week, a balanced production with demand, and regularization of employment to meet cyclical unemployment were suggested by Mr. Green.

In seasonal industries, where unemployment can not be avoided, Mr. Green recommends a joint fund set up by employers and employed to operate during the dull periods. In so-called cyclical depressions, said Mr. Green, work should be divided, rather than discharge men.

"The dole system," he said, "embodies a vicious principle in that it attempts to provide relief by supplying only the minimum of subsistence. The workers deserve more than mere subsistence. The dole system also develops a paternalism that is demoralizing. Men and women should have opportunities to earn their living and not be objects of charity.

"There is a danger that the employing group will fail to properly appraise the situation and be confronted with demands for compulsory employment insurance and the dole, for if people are not supplied with work that they may feed, clothe and house themselves and their dependents they will have to be cared for in some other way.

"The obligation rests upon industry to promote employment. If the dole is established the employers will be to blame because they have failed to deal with unemployment in a way that will stabilize employment.

"The danger is that there is but one step from compulsory unemployment insurance to the dole. The American worker resents being compelled to make a fixed contribution to a fund. In this respect he is different from the European worker. He is, however, willing to develop a system of voluntary payments when worked out by a joint agreement with employers. He objects to being told what he must do."

## POSTAL WORKER DROPS HINT FOR TEAM WORK IN CABINET

Washington, Sept. 13.—The President should apply his efficiency ability to Department members who are traveling in opposite directions, suggests Thomas F. Flaherty, secretary-treasurer National Federation of Post Office Clerks.

Secretary of Labor Davis constantly drives home to private employers the need for reducing working hours as an aid to increasing employment and restoring business conditions.

"In sharp contrast," said Mr. Flaherty, "we find Postmaster General Brown instituting policies that are calculated to create trouble and add to economic conditions. The Brown policy of refusing to fill vacancies has deprived thousands of postal wage earners of steady employment. The methods of his survey inspectors are all directed toward reducing the number of employes. To say that no regular postal employe has been thrown out of work as a result of these surveys is a misleading half truth. The fact is that thousands of substitutes will be deprived of work because of a curtailment in carrier service and the consequent displacement that follows.

"Instead of following the Davis advice the Postmaster General is doing the opposite. He tried unsuccessfully to increase the working hours of rural carriers and he succeeded, temporarily, in defeating the Kendall bill that would reduce hours on Saturdays for various groups of employes.

"President Hoover should insist on his cabinet members pulling together on this vital question. If Mr. Davis is correct in his proposed remedies, it is reasonable to ask that they be applied in the Government's largest business establishment. On the other hand, if Secretary Brown's plans—ruthless economies always at the expense of lowly subordinates—are the solution of our troubles, the Secretary of Labor should be so informed and told to forever hold his peace."

## BUGNIAZET ELECTED MEMBER AFL COUNCIL

Atlantic City, N. J., Sept. 13.—The A. F. of L. Executive Council elected G. M. Bugniazet, international secretary International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, to the vacancy on the council caused by the death of James P. Noonan, president of that international union.

The new official joined the Electrical Workers' Union in New York, in 1902. He was business agent of local No. 419 of that city for five years. He has been a delegate to every international convention since 1906. He was international vice president 1911-1925, and served his union as legislative and general representative. During the war he was a member of the adjustment board United States Railroad Administration, and as vice president served at one time as assistant to President Noonan and later as assistant to International Secretary Charles P. Ford. He became international secretary in 1925.

## GARMENT WALK-OUT ENDED IN NEW YORK

New York, Sept. 13.—Several thousand workers employed in the children's dressmaking industry secured a settlement after a 10 days' strike. The settlement is between Interstate Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

They established minimum wage scales and their increased wage demand will be arbitrated. The employers withdrew their demand for the absolute right of discharge.

The employers are organized and the settlement will have effect on independent employers who are resisting the union.

Julius Hochlesinger, president of the international, was forced to retire from the negotiations because of a recurrence of a long illness.

## NEW YORK GANGSTERS RULE FISH INDUSTRY

New York, Sept. 13.—The fish industry of this city is controlled by profiteers who are backed by gangsters, according to evidence uncovered by the State's food investigation.

Assistant Attorney General Groat said the city is divided between 70 or 80 fish jobbers. Strong-armed gangsters, or "guerillas," enforce decisions of the trade's executive committee.

The racketeers are also operating in milk, eggs and flour and the laundry industry.

## WORKERS OFFER TO SUBSTITUTE FOR "FRAMED" DIXIE UNIONISTS

Marion, N. C., Sept. 14.—Trade unionists in this section express a willingness to "take Tiny Tim's trap," that he may continue his organizing work.

Tiny Tim" is Albert Hoffman, the huge organizer United Textile Workers, who, with Lawrence Hogan, Dell Lewis and Vess Fowler are serving sentences for inciting to riot in the Marion cotton mills last year. Hoffman and Edward F. McGrady, friend of L. legislative representative, were kidnaped last year by a Elizabethton mob who have not been apprehended.

Hogan has been shipped to Henderson county to work shackled on a chain gang. Lewis, an elderly man in poor health, will not be shackled. Hoffman will be confined two months in the overcrowded, unsanitary jail here. The sheriff, who is in charge of Hoffman, was acquitted of murder charges by a jury, although it was shown that six strikers were shot in the back. The sheriff and his deputies escape while the unionists are put on the chain gang. The prosecutor lashed the populace into a frenzy over these agitators" and convinced the jury that peril the four men were not present, they "incited" the disorder.

Hoffman is encouraged by the many sympathetic messages and assurances that the union campaign will continue.

"Do our opponents think we're crazy that we can not build solid unions by physical warfare in any shape or form. Neither can we build unions by gunsyfooting or by meaningmouthed talk. I have always denounced exploitation in the simple and vigorous language that mill workers understand. This is why I am jailed. The mill owners, with their thugs, machine guns and injunction judges, know who did the inciting."

## NATION'S HOME MARKET RESTS ON HIGH WAGES

New York, Sept. 13.—"If power and machinery are to be beneficial to national prosperity, the public's power to consume must be proportionately increased," said John P. Frey, secretary-treasurer Metal Trades Department A. F. of L., in a leading article published in the Magazine of Wall Street.

Mr. Frey ignored the social and humanitarian values of high wages and spoke in the dollars-and-cents language of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce. The home market, he said, was the best investment for the capitalist, and the foreign market would never be over 5 per cent of our manufactured product, and our exports are continually meeting with more active resistence. There are convincing reasons for believing that at its best our future export of manufactured goods will represent but a small fraction of our total production.

"A doubled wage rate over that paid a few years ago has been followed in many instances by trebled and quadrupled production," he said. In some instances the output per workman has increased 1,000 per cent and more. It is beyond the needs of these new conditions in production that we cannot consider the question of wages from the viewpoint of a few years ago."

We have not arrived at the point where automatic machinery and scientific processes will no longer be developed, said Mr. Frey, who declared that "we must stimulate the country's capacity to produce by reducing wages; and, through this action, limiting the wage earner's influence as a consumer."

## JURISTS WOULD OUTLAW CERTAIN WAR CONTRACTS

New York, Sept. 13.—The International Bar Association, at its conference here, voted to recommend to the governments of the world as a rule of international law that contracts between nations for stimulus of war with each other should be dissolved at the outbreak of hostilities.

Certain contracts, however, would be exempt from the operation of this proposed international law.

The resolutions declare that big business and international bankers who have agreements relating to the exploitation of mineral, land and oil and the letting of immovables, or concessions, such as public utility contracts between individuals or companies on the one hand and States or other public authorities on the other.

## LABOR CHAUTAUQUA SUCCEEDS IN GEORGIA

Columbus, Ga., Sept. 13.—The first Georgia Labor Chautauqua closed here with an average nightly attendance of 2,000. The Central Labor Union sponsored the movement. Addresses were made by trade union officials of Georgia and other States. The address by Dr. Benjamin de Pavia, pastor of the Cathedral of Atlanta, and a leading Southern clergyman, featured this educational movement.

The chautauqua was so successful that unionists in other sections will hold similar meetings.

### MORE IRON FIREMEN

Portland, Ore., Sept. 13.—The Iron Fireman Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of automatic stokers, reports that sales during the past eight months increased 99.3 per cent over the same period in 1929.